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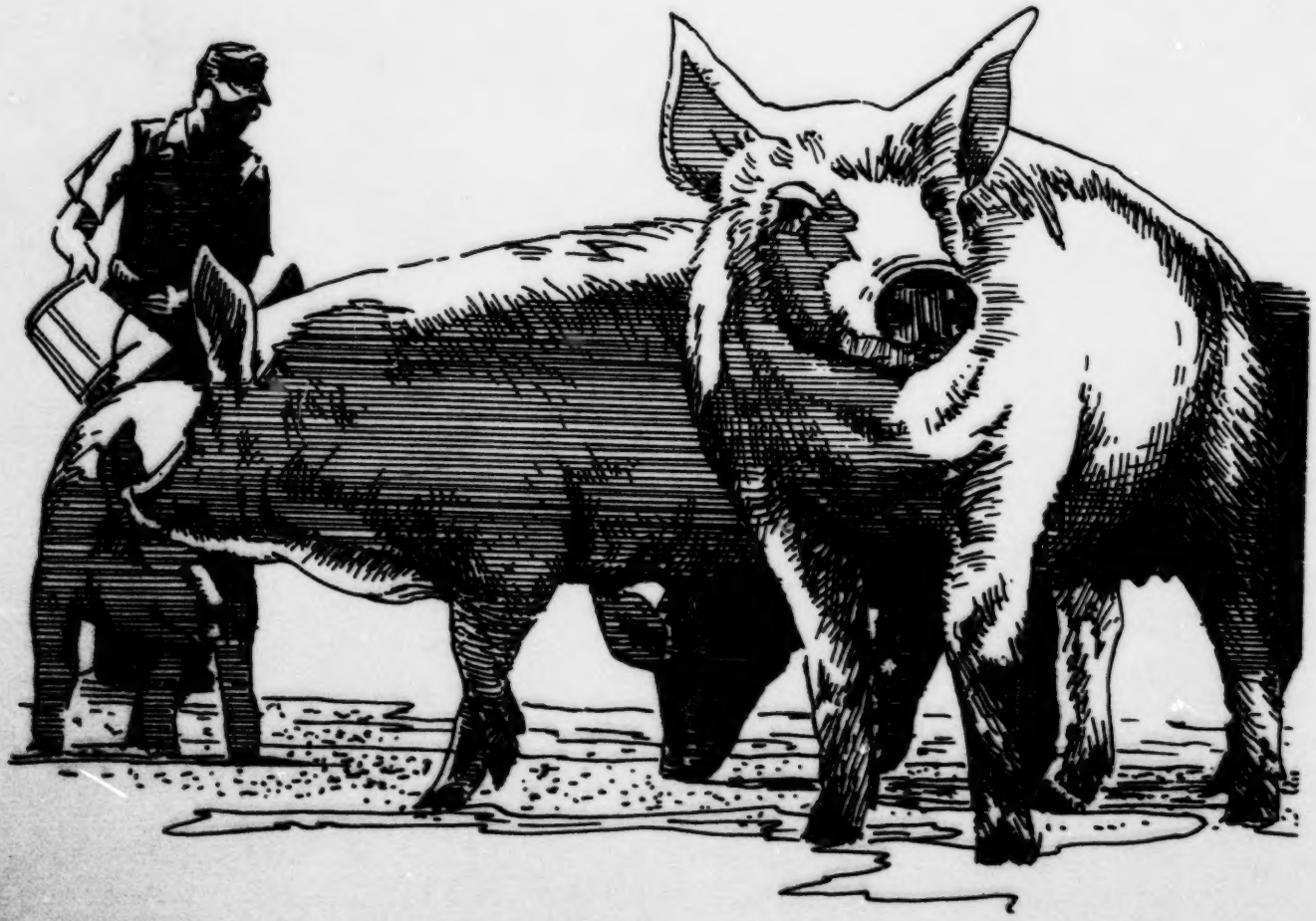
Swine Farm Business Summary

1987



FARROW TO FINISH

PREFACE

The 1987 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is a synoposis of the business performance of nineteen (19) Nova Scotia Farrow-to-Finish Swine Farms.

The farms used in this summary were not selected on a random sample basis. Instead, farmers volunteered their data for use in the summary. Therefore, care should be taken in the use and interpretation of the results shown in the various tables of this summary.

Despite this limitation, farmers can compare their individual results with group average figures of farms with similiar characteristics. Such comparision can provide the farm manager with useful information that can be used in management decisions. However, the best information is the farmers own records and comparision of these from one year to the next.

We changed all units of measurement from the imperial system to the metric system this year.

The co-operation of the nineteen (19) swine producers who participated in this summary is gratefully acknowledged.

Thanks are also extended to Pamela Fraser and Peter Dekker who gathered the data , Debbie Freeman who served as data editor, and Tracey Mitchell who provided the secretarial work.

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James L. Houghton, P.Ag.
Farm Management Specialist

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SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is designed to provide bench-mark information that can be used to compare the financial strengths and weaknesses of individual swine farms with similar characteristics. Farm business analysis is an important function of the farm manager-operator. When analysing the farm business, you should ask meaningful questions regarding the costs, incomes, efficiencies and capital investment found in your business. This summary is designed to assist you with those questions and to provide you with basic information for comparison purposes. By identifying the strengths of your business and building on these, you should be able to enhance the profit of your farm business. The profit picture should also be improved by identifying the weaknesses and taking corrective action.

Standards of performance and business progress are matters of personal choice and family goal setting. Each farm situtation will have a different set of goals or objectives - a different set of values that you feel must be met through the farm business. It is for each of you to identify these and then compare your performance in achieving these objectives.

There are several ways that you can compare your farm performance.

They include:

- You can compare your performance this year to that of last year. This is perhaps the best type of comparison. Have you progressed in reaching the goals you have set for your farm business?

- You can compare your performance with group average data for farms of similiar size and general characteristics. This report should be useful in this regard.

- You can compare your performance to that obtained by research - realizing that the research data was obtained under a special set of conditions.

In 1987, there were a total of 173 swine producers in Nova Scotia. Basic data for this summary was prepared from nineteen (19) of these farms throughout the Province. These nineteen (19) represent 11 percent of the total swine farms in the Province.

The farms included in this summary sold a total of 41,780 hogs. The total for the Province was approximately 233,000 head. Therefore, farms in this summary comprised 18 percent of the total hog production in Nova Scotia in 1987.

The nineteen (19) swine farms in this summary were classified into two (2) groups according to herd size. These groups were (1) 20-99 Sows, and (2) 100 plus Sows. There were seven (7) farms in the first group and twelve (12) in the second. Section "B" through "D" provide income, expense and production information on the various groups.

SECTION B

20-99 SOWS

RECEIPTS

Receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 98.3 percent of total farm receipts for this size group. Market hog sales accounted for 91.7 percent, weanling sales 4.4 percent, cull sows and boars 2.8 percent breeding stock sales .8 percent, and other hogs .3 percent of this amount.

Total farm receipts were $ 192,532. on a per farm basis, or $2,482. on a per sow basis.

TABLE B-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 173,519.	$ 2,237.
Weanlings	8,262.	107.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	1,577.	20.
Boars - Breeding Stock	0.	0.
Cull Sows	4,897.	63.
Cull Boars	494.	6.
Other Hogs	499.	6.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 189,248.	$ 2,440.
Stablization	750.	10.
Subsidies	1,451.	19.
Other Income	1,082.	14.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 192,532.	$ 2,482.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest cost item and accounted for 71.8 percent of Cash Expenses and 49.5% of total receipts. In dollar terms, feed amounted to $1,378. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; interest on operating loans at 4.3 percent, utilities at 4.3 percent, marketing costs at 3.3 percent, and hired labor at 2.9 percent.

TABLE B-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 106,872.	$ 1,378.
Swine Purchased	2,222.	29.
Hired Labour	4,374.	56.
Bedding	170.	2.
Vet & Drugs	1,751.	23.
Hog Supplies	1,285.	17.
Marketing Costs	4,959.	64.
Utilities	6,405.	83.
Taxes	782.	10.
Insurance	2,199.	28.
Building Repairs	2,358.	30.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	2,612.	34.
Auto Expense	2,058.	27.
Interest - Operating	6,388.	82.
Miscellaneous	3,464.	45.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	873.	11.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 148,773.	$ 1,918.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summerized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged $43,759. per farm or $564. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term debt. For the farms included in this group, Net Farm Income was $20,655. per farm or $266. on a per sow basis for the farms in this group.

TABLE B-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 192,532.	$ 2,482.
Total Cash Expenses	148,773.	1,918.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 43,759.	$ 564.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 1,472.	$ 19.
Less: Depreciation	12,655.	163.
Interest on Capital Loans	11,921.	154.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 20,655.	$ 266.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this sow group was $1.26 per kilogram live weight or $1.62 per kilogram ($.74/lb.) dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. It is a measure of cost at the Net Farm Income level. Nothing has been added for what are traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE B-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 173,349.	$ 2,235.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-1,472.	-19.
Less: Cull Sales	5,391.	69.
Other Income	1,082.	14.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 165,404.	$ 2,132.
Total Kgs of Pork Produced (L.W.)	131,239	1,692
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	1.26	1.26
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	1.62	1.62

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single cost associated with producing pork. This item averaged 61.7 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; depreciation at 7.3 percent, interest on capital loans at 6.9 percent, utilities at 3.7 percent, and interest on operating loans at 3.7 percent.

TABLE B-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	61.7 %
Swine Purchased	1.3
Hired Labour	2.5
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	1.0
Hog Supplies	.7
Marketing Costs	2.9
Utilities	3.7
Taxes	.5
Insurance	1.3
Building Repairs	1.4
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.5
Auto Expense	1.2
Interest - Operating	3.7
Miscellaneous	2.0
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.5
Interest - Loans	6.9
Depreciation	7.3
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

The average number of sows per farm was 78 for this size group. Each sow produced an average of 2.23 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 24.46 pigs born per sow, with 19.89 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 17.41 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 85.6 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 4.12 percent for these farms.

TABLE B-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	78	1.00
Number of Boars	4	.05
Number of Litters	173	2.23
Pigs Born	1,898	24.46
Pigs Born Alive	1,783	22.98
Pigs Weaned	1,543	19.89
Pigs Born per Litter	10.97	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	10.30	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.92	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	330	4.26
Suckling Mortality (%)	17.41	-
Weanlings Sold	176	2.27
Breeding Stock Sold	9	.11
Gilts Kept for Replacement	22	.28
Market Hogs Sold	1,249	16.10
Other Hogs Sold	4	.05
Inventory Change	-6	-.08
Purchases	2	.02
Total Hogs Sold	1,438	18.44
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	64	.82
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	4.12	-
Inventory Adjustment	25	.33
Total Pigs Produced (#)	1,479	19.07

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 77 kilograms net of demerits.

The average cull rate for sows was 32.04 percent. Forty-six (46) sows were maintained for each man equivalent of labour (hired, operator, and family).

TABLE B-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Kgs)	77
Ave. Return per Market Hog (Net of Stabilization)	($)	138.91
Sow Mortality	(%)	2.76
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	32.04
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	1.68
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	46
Total Sales per Man	($)	115,577
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	78,185

FEED ANALYSIS

Feed consumption per hog averaged 3.19 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 47.08 kilograms of starter, 220.43 kilograms of grower and 68.59 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 339.29 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.72 kilograms of feed for each kilogram of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $79.31, and the feed per sow and boar was 1,115 kilograms.

TABLE B-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	3.19
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	1.86
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	47.08
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	13.04
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	220.43
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	48.66
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	68.59
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	15.74
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	339.29
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	79.31
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	98.42
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.72
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.81
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	80.58
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	103.30
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	583.08
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	277.05
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	220.74
Sow Ration Cost/Tonne	($)	229.51
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	1,115

SECTION C

100+ SOWS

RECEIPTS

Receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 98.6 percent of total farm receipts for this size group. Market hog sales accounted for 86.8 percent, weanling sales 5.2 percent, breeding stock sales 4.2 percent, cull sows and boars 3.4 percent and other hogs .4 percent of this amount.

Total Farm Receipts amounted to $471,105. on a per farm basis, or $2,369. on a per sow basis.

TABLE C-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 403,243.	$ 2,028.
Weanlings	24,076.	121.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	16,308.	82.
Boars - Breeding Stock	3,217.	16.
Cull Sows	14,862.	75.
Cull Boars	1,119.	6.
Other Hogs	1,702.	9.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 464,526.	$ 2,336.
Stablization	-5,908.	-30.
Subsidies	2,581.	13.
Other Income	9,906.	50.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 471,105.	$ 2,369.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 66.8 percent of Cash Expenses. Feed cost was $1,277. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses on a per sow basis were; hired labour at $222., utilities at $67., building repairs & maintenance at $54. and marketing costs at $47.

TABLE C-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 253,890.	$ 1,277.
Swine Purchased	8,165.	41.
Hired Labour	44,076.	222.
Bedding	270.	1.
Vet & Drugs	4,372.	22.
Hog Supplies	2,901.	15.
Marketing Costs	9,319.	47.
Utilities	13,356.	67.
Taxes	1,797.	9.
Insurance	4,260.	21.
Building Repairs	10,821.	54.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	8,182.	41.
Auto Expense	4,538.	23.
Interest - Operating	6,658.	33.
Miscellaneous	5,211.	26.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	2,109.	11.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 379,922.	$ 1,911.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summarized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. It was $91,183. per farm or $459. on a per sow basis for farms in this group.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term borrowings. Net Farm income was $55,245. per farm or $278. on a per sow basis.

TABLE C-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 471,105.	$ 2,369.
Total Cash Expenses	379,922.	1,911.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 91,183.	$ 459.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 11,267.	$ 57.
Less: Depreciation	29,333.	148.
Interest on Capital Loans	17,872.	90.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 55,245.	$ 278.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this group was $1.25 per kilogram live weight or $1.60 per kilogram ($.73 per lb.) dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. It is a measure of cost at the Net Farm Income level. Nothing has been added for what are traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE C-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 427,127.	$ 2,148.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-11,267.	-57.
Less: Cull Sales	15,980.	80.
Other Income	9,906.	50.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 389,974.	$ 1,961.
Total Kgs of Pork Produced (L.W.)	313,147	1,575
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	1.25	1.25
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	1.60	1.60

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single cost associated with producing pork. It averaged 59.4 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 10.3 percent, depreciation at 6.9 percent, interest on capital loans at 4.2 percent, and building repairs and maintenance at 2.5 percent.

TABLE C-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	59.4 %
Swine Purchased	1.9
Hired Labour	10.3
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	1.0
Hog Supplies	.7
Marketing Costs	2.2
Utilities	3.1
Taxes	.4
Insurance	1.0
Building Repairs	2.5
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.9
Auto Expense	1.1
Interest - Operating	1.6
Miscellaneous	1.2
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.5
Interest - Loans	4.2
Depreciation	6.9
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

The average size of farms in this group was 199 sows.

There was an average of 23.53 pigs born per sow from 2.17 litters, with 18.86 of these being weaned. Sucklingmortality averaged 19.79 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 80.1 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 3.82 percent for these farms.

TABLE C-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	199	1.00
Number of Boars	12	.06
Number of Litters	431	2.17
Pigs Born	4,679	23.53
Pigs Born Alive	4,311	21.68
Pigs Weaned	3,750	18.86
Pigs Born per Litter	10.87	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	10.01	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.71	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	926	4.66
Suckling Mortality (%)	19.79	-
Weanlings Sold	505	2.54
Breeding Stock Sold	81	.41
Gilts Kept for Replacement	81	.41
Market Hogs Sold	2,737	13.76
Other Hogs Sold	14	.07
Inventory Change	96	.48
Purchases	0	.00
Total Hogs Sold	3,337	16.77
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	140	.70
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	3.82	-
Inventory Adjustment	97	.49
Total Pigs Produced (#)	3,611	18.16

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 79 kilograms

Sow culling rates averaged 38.98 percent in this group, and for each man equivalent of labour available, 56 sows were maintained.

TABLE C-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Kgs)	79
Ave. Return per Market Hog (Net of Stabilization)	($)	147.35
Sow Mortality	(%)	5.32
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	38.98
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	3.54
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	56
Total Sales per Man	($)	136,295
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	88,481

FEED ANALYSIS

Feed consumption per hog averaged 3.22 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 58.12 kilograms of starter, 217.99 kilograms of grower and 73.71 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 353.04 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.73 kilograms of feed for each kilogram of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $80.96, and the feed per sow and boar was 1,083 kilograms.

TABLE C-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	3.22
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	1.57
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	58.12
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	17.01
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	217.99
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	46.24
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	73.71
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	16.15
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	353.04
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	80.96
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	101.06
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.73
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.80
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	80.12
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	102.71
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	485.76
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	292.60
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	212.12
Sow Ration Cost/Tonne	($)	219.15
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	1,083

SECTION D

ALL FARMS

RECEIPTS

Receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 98.5 percent of Total Farm Receipts for all farms in the study. Market hog sales accounted for 87.7 percent, weanling sales 5.0 percent, breeding stock sales 3.6 percent, cull sows and boars 3.3 percent and other hogs .3 percent of this amount.

Total Farm Receipts were $368,473. on a per farm basis, or $2,390. on a per sow basis.

TABLE D-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 318,607.	$ 2,067.
Weanlings	18,250.	118.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	10,881.	71.
Boars - Breeding Stock	2,031.	13.
Cull Sows	11,191.	73.
Cull Boars	888.	6.
Other Hogs	1,259.	8.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 363,108.	$ 2,355.
Stablization	-3,455.	-22.
Subsidies	2,165.	14.
Other Income	6,655.	43.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 368,473.	$ 2,390.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 67.8 percent of Cash Expenses. In dollar terms, feed costs were $1,296. per sow.

Other major cash expenses (on a per sow basis) were hired labour at $191., utilities at $70., building repairs and maintenance at $50., and marketing costs at $50.

TABLE D-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 199,726.	$ 1,296.
Swine Purchased	5,975.	39.
Hired Labour	29,449.	191.
Bedding	233.	2.
Vet & Drugs	3,406.	22.
Hog Supplies	2,306.	15.
Marketing Costs	7,713.	50.
Utilities	10,795.	70.
Taxes	1,423.	9.
Insurance	3,501.	23.
Building Repairs	7,703.	50.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	6,130.	40.
Auto Expense	3,624.	24.
Interest - Operating	6,559.	43.
Miscellaneous	4,567.	30.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	1,654.	11.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 294,762.	$ 1,912.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. Two (2) measures of income are summerized in this table.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. This income measure was $73,711. per farm or $478. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term debt. Net Farm Income was $42,501. per farm or $276. on a per sow basis for the nineteen (19) farms in this study.

TABLE D-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 368,473.	$ 2,390.
Total Cash Expenses	294,762.	1,912.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 73,711.	$ 478.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 7,658.	$ 50.
Less: Depreciation	23,188.	150.
Interest on Capital Loans	15,679.	102.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 42,501.	$ 276.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for the entire group was $1.60 per kilogram ($.73 per lb.) dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. It is a measure of cost at the Net Farm Income level. Nothing has been added for are traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE D-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 333,630.	$ 2,164.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-7,658.	-50.
Less: Cull Sales	12,079.	78.
Other Income	6,655.	43.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 307,237.	$ 1,993.
Total Kgs of Pork Produced (L.W.)	246,128	1,597
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	1.25	1.25
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	1.60	1.60

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single cost associated with producing pork. This item averaged 59.9 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 8.8 percent, depreciation at 7.0 percent, interest on capital loans at 4.7 percent, and utilities at 3.2 percent.

TABLE D-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	59.9 %
Swine Purchased	1.8
Hired Labour	8.8
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	1.0
Hog Supplies	.7
Marketing Costs	2.3
Utilities	3.2
Taxes	.4
Insurance	1.0
Building Repairs	2.3
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.8
Auto Expense	1.1
Interest - Operating	2.0
Miscellaneous	1.4
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.5
Interest - Loans	4.7
Depreciation	7.0
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

The average number of sows per farm in the study was 154.

There was an average of 23.71 pigs born per sow out of 2.18 litters, with 19.05 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 19.33 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 81.2 percent of all hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 3.88 percent.

TABLE D-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	154	1.00
Number of Boars	9	.06
Number of Litters	336	2.18
Pigs Born	3,654	23.71
Pigs Born Alive	3,379	21.92
Pigs Weaned	2,937	19.05
Pigs Born per Litter	10.88	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	10.07	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.75	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	706	4.58
Suckling Mortality (%)	19.33	-
Weanlings Sold	384	2.49
Breeding Stock Sold	55	.35
Gilts Kept for Replacement	59	.38
Market Hogs Sold	2,189	14.20
Other Hogs Sold	10	.07
Inventory Change	59	.38
Purchases	1	.00
Total Hogs Sold	2,638	17.13
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	112	.72
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	3.88	-
Inventory Adjustment	70	.46
Total Pigs Produced (#)	2,825	18.33

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 78 kilograms net of demerits. The average price received per market hog net of stabilization was $144.00.

Culling rates on sows averaged 37.69 percent. The average number of sows per man equivalent (all labour - hired, operator, and family) was 54.

TABLE D-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Kgs)	78
Ave. Return per Market Hog	($)	144.00
Sow Mortality	(%)	4.85
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	37.69
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	2.85
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	54
Total Sales per Man	($)	131,805
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	86,249

FEED ANALYSIS

Feed consumption per hog averaged 3.22 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 55.89 kilograms of starter, 218.42 kilograms of grower and 72.66 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 350.20 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.73 kilograms of feed for each kilogram of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $80.61, and the feed per sow and boar was 1,089 kilograms.

TABLE D-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	3.22
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	1.62
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	55.89
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	16.21
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	218.42
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	46.71
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	72.66
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	16.07
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	350.20
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	80.61
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	100.50
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.73
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.80
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	80.21
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	102.82
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	504.55
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	289.97
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	213.86
Sow Ration Cost/Tonne	($)	221.11
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	1,089

SECTION E

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The 1987 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary provides basic information and statistics on the costs and returns associated with farrow-to-finish swine enterprises on Nova Scotia farms. While not based on a stastically sound sample of swine farms, the summary can be used with care to assist in the analysis of the swine enterprise by providing group average data for comparison purposes.

In reviewing the information contained in previous pages, the following points can be noted:

- Average farm size measured in terms of sow numbers was 154 sows.
- Average litters per sow per year was 2.18.
- Average pigs weaned per sow per year was 19.05.
- Total pigs produced per sow per year was 18.33. This includes weanling sales, breeding stock sales, etc.
- Average market hog dressed weight was 78 kilograms.
- Average consumption (starter and grower) per market hog was 274.31 kilograms, for a feed conversion of 2.73
- Average net farm income was $276. per sow.
- Average cost of production was $1.60 per kg. ($.73 per lb.) dressed weight.

There was extreme variation between farms in this study. This variation existed in most costs, returns and management factors. Below, we outline a number of the variations observed:

- Net Farm Income had a range of $804. per sow between the highest and lowest.
- Total feed cost per sow had a range of $608.
- Feed cost as a percent of total costs varied between 48.3 percent and 71.4 percent.
- Kilograms of feed fed per hog raised varied as much as 146.35 kilograms.
- Pigs weaned per sow varied as much as 7.25 pigs per year.

- Sows kept per man equivalent had a range of 96 sows between the highest and lowest numbers of sows per man.

With such variation in many of the returns, costs and management factors, it is difficult to isolate specific characteristics that result in a profitable swine unit. It would appear, however, that a number of the key factors of production outlined above such as production, cost control, and efficient use of capital and labour, are of significant importance in determining the success of the farm unit.

Those farm operators who sucessfully combined these factors of production in the management and operation of their farm units achieved a return to their labour, capital and management skills.